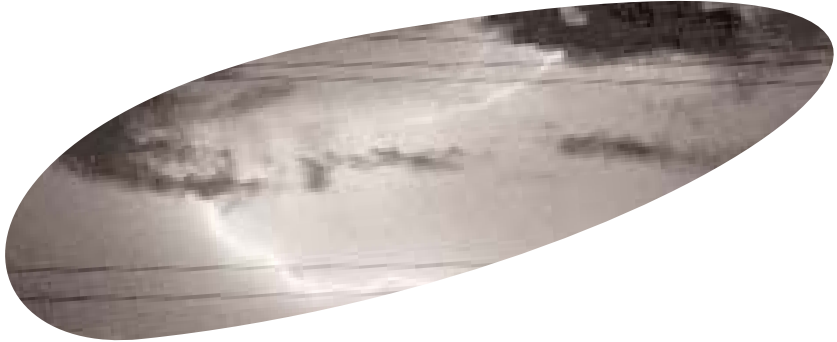




THE
COMMONWEALTH
OF THE BAHAMAS



NATIONAL POLICY
FOR THE
ADAPTATION
TO
CLIMATE CHANGE



March 2005

Developed by:

The National Climate Change Committee &
The Bahamas Environment, Science and Technology Commission
Nassau, The Bahamas

CONTENT

Preamble	ii
Executive Summary	vii
Background	1
Policy Statement	5
Policy Goals and Objectives	5
Policy Principles	7
Policy Directives	10
Agriculture	10
Coastal and Marine Resources and Fisheries	12
Energy	14
Financial and Insurance Sectors	16
Forestry	17
Human Health	19
Human Settlement	21
Terrestrial Biodiversity	23
Tourism	25
Transportation	26
Water Resources	28
Planning and Management	31
Accountability	33
Monitoring and Review	34
Application	34
Acknowledgements	35
References	37

PREAMBLE

The Government of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas accepts the findings of the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and of other expert scientific bodies, that global temperatures are increasing due to the release of so-called “greenhouse gases” (GHGs) into the atmosphere as a result of the burning of fossil fuels and other human activities. Government further accepts the scientific predictions that this trend of global warming is likely to continue for several decades, even if the causative activities were to cease immediately. It is further accepted that global warming will result in Climate Change, which may be manifested, inter alia, by:

- Sea level rise, leading to loss of coastal lands, seasonal flooding and expansion of wetlands;
- Changes in local and regional temperature regimes resulting in changing weather patterns;
- Changes in rainfall patterns, leading to uncertainties in crop production and possibly increased flooding; and
- More frequent and more severe weather events, such as droughts, hurricanes and tornadoes.

The Government of The Bahamas recognizes that, as a Small Island Developing State, The Bahamas is characterised by:

- Vulnerability to sea level rise and changes in marine conditions, due to its archipelagic nature and the consequent extended coastline, and low elevations;
- Limited human and economic resources to

PREAMBLE

address adverse impacts;

- Location of settlements and critical infrastructure on coastal low lands;
- Location within the North Atlantic hurricane belt.

The Bahamas recognizes that the country will be highly vulnerable to the anticipated impacts of global Climate Change given its generally low land elevations. Scientific research has indicated that these impacts are likely to include:

- Submergence of coral reefs and flooding of wetlands and coastal lowlands, resulting from sea level rise;
- Loss of marine biodiversity and fisheries productivity consequent upon rises in ocean temperatures and damage to coral reefs;
- Loss of terrestrial biodiversity resulting from rises in temperatures and changes in the seasonality of rainfall;
- Depletion and pollution of potable ground water supplies;
- Loss of agricultural land and reduced agricultural productivity from salinity;
- Introduction of alien pests and diseases and increases in the incidence of pests and diseases of crop plants;

PREAMBLE

- Introduction of insect vectors of diseases of livestock and humankind, and of contagious diseases and heat stress-related syndromes;
- Increased coastal erosion and infrastructure damage as a result of increased frequency and intensity of tropical storms, hurricanes and storm surges.

The scientific evidence suggests that many of the manifestations of global Climate Change are already occurring. Such evidence includes:

- Bleaching and loss of coral reefs in the Seychelles, The Bahamas, Belize, Jamaica and the Caribbean in general, as a result of increases in coastal water temperatures, though temperature rise may not be the only factor involved;
- Submergence of low-lying islands in the Maldives due to sea level rise;
- Melting of the polar ice caps contributing directly to sea level rise;
- Increased frequency of cyclonic events in the North Atlantic and the Caribbean Basin over the past two decades.

PREAMBLE

The Government of The Bahamas therefore recognizes that Global Climate Change is an environmental phenomenon with serious implications for the country, and indeed for all countries and especially for Small Island Developing States. Government also recognizes that although The Bahamas, and other Small Island Developing States, contribute only a very small amount of total greenhouse gas emissions, they face an overwhelmingly disproportionate level of risk from the impacts, due to their inherent vulnerability.

The Bahamas signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in June 1992 and ratified in March 1994, and Government remains committed to meeting the goals of the Convention, namely to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions and address the impacts of Climate Change.

Government therefore proposes to take all necessary and feasible actions at the national, regional and international levels to meet the UNFCCC goals. Government is convinced that The Bahamas, given its limited capacity to reduce emissions, and its vulnerability to the impacts of Climate Change, must place the emphasis on adapting to global Climate Change.

PREAMBLE

Government also recognizes that, while not all the processes relating to global Climate Change are fully understood, and that further research is required and is ongoing, there is already sufficient evidence to merit urgent action: ***incomplete knowledge is not an acceptable basis for delay or for taking no action.***

Accordingly, Government perceives the need for a policy to guide national action to address the impacts of Climate Change. Such a policy must create an environment for the development of a country-wide coordinated and holistic approach, which addresses the needs and concerns of all sectors of society in a manner which will ensure the continued sustainable development of the country.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There is increasing scientific evidence that the Earth's Climate is changing as a result of anthropogenic activities that have led, and are leading to, changes in the composition of the Earth's atmosphere. Considerable uncertainty remains with regard to the magnitude of these impacts, but there is growing realization that they are likely to be particularly severe for Small Island States, such as The Bahamas. Impacts are likely to include increased air and sea temperatures, progressive rises in sea-level, greater variability and seasonality in precipitation, and changes in the frequency and strength of tropical storms and hurricanes. There is also uncertainty as to the timescale.

The Bahamas would appear to be highly vulnerable. The relatively small size of the country, and its dependence on the tourism industry, make the country vulnerable to economic fluctuations in its major tourism markets. Human settlements and tourism developments are mainly located along the coast, and are high risk for coastal erosion and catastrophic events. The small size of the economy means that the country lacks the financial and technical resources for reducing projected levels of risk. The terrestrial and marine environments, and their biological resources, are already under stress from pollution, urbanization, and other non-sustainable impacts. Climate Change is likely to add to these impacts and increase the risks and vulnerabilities. Given the uncertainties as to the dimensions and timing of Climate Change impacts, it is vital that adaptive measures are practical both in terms of effectively responding to present day climate risks, and to projected risks, as well as advancing the wider issue of sustainable development.

In this regard, the Government of The Bahamas has prepared this National Policy for Adaptation to Climate Change. Specifically, it provides an assessment of the degree of vulnerability of The Bahamas to the projected impacts of Climate Change by sectors; of the capacity for adaptation to anthropogenic climate change;

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

and proposes strategies for anticipating and ameliorating or avoiding the negative impacts. In addition, it examines some of the possible impacts on: coastal and marine resource and fisheries, terrestrial biodiversity resources, agriculture and forestry, human settlements and human health, water resources, the energy and transportation sector, as well as on tourism and the finance and insurance sectors. The policy provides a plan of action for addressing such impacts.

The National Policy identifies Government as the major facilitator of the implementation of the policy directives. It also provides a framework for not only advancing the capacity and capability of The Bahamas to effectively adapt to Climate Change impacts but also contributes significantly to the conservation and preservation of The Bahamas' natural resources for present and future generations of Bahamians. The First National Communication on Climate Change provides a valuable summary of progress to date (BEST Commission, 2001).

BACKGROUND

The Commonwealth of The Bahamas is an archipelago of islands that extends some 50 mi (80 km) from east of Florida to about 50 mi (80 km) northeast of Cuba. The archipelago is low-lying and surrounded by coral reefs and extensive sand flats. The highest point in the country is Mount Alvernia, on Cat Island, at 207 ft (63 m) above mean sea level. The highest point on New Providence Island is only 125 ft (38 m) above mean sea level. Much of the land area is only a few feet above mean sea level.

Total population is about 305,000 (Department of Statistics, 2000 Census), with a total of about 88,000 households. There are some 700 islands and cays and 22 inhabited islands. Nearly 70% of the population reside on New Providence Island, in fact one of the smaller islands, where the capital city of Nassau is located. Freeport in Grand Bahama Island is the second major population centre, with just under 9% of total population. The other islands are collectively referred to as the "Family Islands".

Total area of The Bahamas is approximately 124,000 mi² (321,159 km²) with a total land area of 5,382 mi² (13,939 km²). There are no rivers but several islands are deeply penetrated by tidal creeks. The structure of the archipelago consists of several submerged plateaux, such as the Great Bahama Bank and the Little Bahama Bank, separated by deep oceanic troughs. The islands are the exposed portions of these banks, formed from limestone created from the skeletal remains of marine and plant life. Around the islands, notably on the windward sides, are fringing coral reefs: the total area of reef is estimated at about 780 mi² (about 2,000 km²). The landscape is one of rolling ridges with flat rock lands and extensive wetlands. The natural vegetation is Caribbean pine forest in the four northern islands, and broadleaf hardwood copice woodland in the southeastern islands.

The Bahamas is separated from the temperate North American

BACKGROUND

continent by the warm, northerly flowing, Gulf Stream. The climate is sub-tropical, with two distinct seasons: a hot wet summer season from May to October, and a warm but drier winter season from November to April. Rainfall is locally variable, but there is a gradient from about 60 in. (1500 mm) per annum in the north, to about 30 in. (750 mm) in the southeastern island of Inagua. The southern islands are rainfall deficient and droughty, and this is reflected in the natural vegetation. Most of the rainfall occurs during the hurricane season, from June to November. Heavy rain during this season often causes flooding, and storm surges and hurricane-force winds can cause extensive damage to property and to the landscape. Recent hurricanes that have impacted The Bahamas since 1990 are: Andrew in 1992 (Category 4), Bertha in 1996 (Category 1), Lili in 1996 (Category 4), Floyd in 1999 (Category 4) and Michelle in 2001 (Category 1).

Tourism is the major industry in The Bahamas, with some 4 million visitors in 2000. The sector has shown sustained growth over several decades. About 60% of tourists arrive by sea, and the remainder by air. Several cruise ship lines call at Nassau, and a smaller number at Freeport. A few small islands have dedicated facilities for particular cruise lines for day visits. Tourists contribute some \$1.5 billion to the Bahamian economy annually. Tourism relies heavily on a clean, healthy and beautiful environment, particularly the marine environments as well as beautiful beaches. With eco-tourism projected to increase, preservation of the environment is essential to the economy.

Financial services account for about 15% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), contributing to the economy in salaries, fees and other local overheads. This sector includes offshore banking and asset management for wealthy individuals. A number of gated communities provide luxury first or second homes, marina facilities and golfing for many such individuals.

BACKGROUND

Agriculture is a small sector contributing between one and two percent of GDP: some 90% of the food consumed by the population and visitors is imported, mainly from the USA. Only about 19,760 acres (8,000 ha) of land are presently used for agriculture, with large-scale mechanized crop production carried out mainly in Abaco, Andros and Grand Bahama. Small-scale agriculture is practised in the other islands, often using traditional methods of crop production. Export crops include citrus, avocados and pumpkins. There are a number of large poultry farms on New Providence, Grand Bahama and Abaco. Sheep and goats are found mainly on the drier Family Islands. Intensive pig production is found mainly in Abaco, Grand Bahama and New Providence.

Biodiversity is important to The Bahamas for several reasons: ecosystems provide services such as air and water cleansing; the diverse marine ecosystems, attract tourists; and the terrestrial ecosystems provide building materials, foods and medicines. Threats to biodiversity include lack of appreciation, habitat destruction and fragmentation, overharvesting (especially of marine species), pollution, and invasion of alien species. Climate Change is expected to impact biodiversity not only by catastrophic events leading to habitat destruction, but also directly by modification of habitats.

The Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of The Bahamas includes some highly productive fishing grounds, including sea grass beds, coral reefs, and deep ocean. Spiny lobster, conch and Nassau grouper are the major species fished. Commercial fishing generates about \$70 million a year, and exports of spiny lobster alone contribute just over 2% of GDP. Fishery regulations include size limits and closed seasons for spiny lobster, conch, grouper, and stone crabs. Government has designated five “no take” marine reserves in 2000. The Exuma Cays Land and Sea Park has been a “no take” zone since 1986, and has demonstrated the effectiveness of such zones.

BACKGROUND

Long-line fishing is forbidden. Poaching continues to be a problem. Sports fishing attract a number of boats each year. Bonefishing is becoming an increasingly popular sport in many of the Family Islands.

In The Bahamas, industry is mostly located in and around Freeport on Grand Bahama Island, which was originally designed to attract industrial concerns. Activities have included the manufacture of cement, an oil refinery (currently a bunkering facility), and pharmaceuticals (this has changed hands several times). At present there is a major container transshipment terminal and a ship dry-dock and repair facility located in Freeport harbour. New Providence Island is home to a Bacardi rum distillery and a brewery. A number of smaller companies serve the domestic market with paper and plastic products, purified water, soft drinks, ice cream, jams, jellies and sauces, bakery products and mattresses. Manufacturing contributes some 4% of GDP.

Vulnerability assessments generally assume that Climate Change will occur steadily and linearly, and that impacts, both positive and negative, will be measurable, and that both the resources and the knowledge for mitigation and adaptation, are available and within the capacity of The Bahamas to implement. Catastrophic changes are generally not factored into vulnerability assessments. The Government of The Bahamas commissioned a preliminary study of the impacts of Climate by Global Change Strategies International (GCSI) of Canada in 2000 (Martin, H. and J.P. Bruce. 2000). This preliminary study identifies the sectors sensitive to both direct and indirect impacts, but does not address the costs of adaptation, nor does it address the matter of human resources. Recent past experiences of hurricanes and storm surges, suggest that Climate Change will have profound adverse impacts on The Bahamas, exacerbating many of the existing socio-economic and environmental difficulties that already exist. The islands' terrestri-

BACKGROUND

al and marine biodiversity is already under stress from a number of human activities. The ultimate objective of adaptation programmes must be the integration of Climate Change considerations into the planning, development and implementation of virtually all activities and programmes at all levels. Such programmes will allow for reduced vulnerability to existing Climate Change stresses and promoting sustainable development.

POLICY STATEMENT

The aim of this National Climate Change Adaptation Policy is to foster and guide a national plan of action, formulated in a coordinated and holistic manner, to address short-, medium- and long-term effects of Climate Change, ensuring to the greatest possible extent that the quality of life of the people of The Bahamas and opportunities for sustainable development are not compromised.

POLICY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals and objectives of this policy are to:

1. Foster the development of plans, processes and strategies to:
 - Avoid, minimize, adapt to, or mitigate, the negative impacts of Climate Change on The Bahamas' natural environment including ecosystems, ecological processes, biotic

POLICY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

resources, lands and water;

- Avoid, minimize, or respond to, the negative impacts of Climate Change on economic activities;
- Reduce or avoid damage to human settlements and infrastructure resulting from Climate Change;
- Encourage efficient use of energy, reduce dependency on imported fossil fuels, and develop the use of renewable energy sources;
- Avoid or minimize the negative impacts of Climate Change on human health;
- Improve knowledge and understanding of, and conduct systematic research and observations on Climate Change issues;
- Explore and access mitigation and adaptation technologies currently under development, and yet to be developed, to meet the development objectives of The Bahamas.

2. Foster the development of appropriate and innovative legislative and regulatory instruments, which will promote effective implementation of this policy, and the enforcement mechanisms needed.

POLICY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

3. Foster the development of appropriate institutional systems and management mechanisms to ensure effective planning for and responses to Climate Change.
4. Foster the development of appropriate economic incentives to encourage public and private sector investment in adaptation measures.
5. Institutionalize the National Climate Change Committee.

POLICY PRINCIPLES

The Government of The Bahamas, in collaboration with the relevant national, regional and international entities, will:

1. Fulfil, to the fullest extent possible, its commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, to which The Bahamas is party;
2. Participate to the fullest extent possible in negotiations on various aspects of the Convention, its protocols, articles etc., insofar as these will impact on the ability of The Bahamas to address issues pertaining to Climate Change and to sustainable development in general;
3. Collaborate, as appropriate and feasible, with Regional and International Conventions and Organizations and with states pursuing confluent agendas with regard to Climate Change, and in particular the Caribbean Community Climate Change

POLICY PRINCIPLES

Centre (CCCC) and the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA);

4. Integrate Climate Change adaptation policies, plans, and projects into the national planning and budgetary processes;

5. Ensure that adaptation responses are consistent with the national social, economic, and environmental developmental goals;

6. Endeavour to obtain, to the greatest extent possible, the involvement and participation of all stakeholders at the national level in addressing issues related to Climate Change;

7. Endeavour to ensure that such involvement and participation is planned and coordinated, thus minimizing conflicts and duplication of effort, and ensuring the creation of positive synergies and efficient use of resources;

8. Endeavour to foster and create an institutional, administrative and legal environment, which engenders and supports effective implementation of Climate Change adaptation activities;

9. Promote and support research and information gathering at the national and regional levels on aspects of Climate Change and its impacts as they pertain to The Bahamas;

10. Ensure that society, at all levels and in all sectors, is adequately informed on Climate Change

POLICY PRINCIPLES

issues and their implications for the nation through a programme of Public Education and Outreach;

11. Ensure that adequate physical and socio-economic planning is undertaken on a continuing basis to address the impacts of Climate Change: such planning will be undertaken in the wider context of sustainable development;

12. Endeavour, where possible and necessary, to develop national human and institutional capacity in all aspects of Climate Change research, response, and planning;

13. Create an enabling environment for the adoption of appropriate technologies and practices that will assist in meeting national and international commitments with respect to the causes and effects of Climate Change;

14. Procure and allocate adequate financial and other resources to ensure that Climate Change issues are effectively addressed;

15. Recognizing that the resilience of the natural environment is key to coping with Climate Change, do everything possible to enhance, maintain, and where necessary, restore, the integrity of ecological processes;

16. Recognizing also that economic resilience is key to coping with Climate Change, do all possible to promote the development of a strong and diversified economy.

POLICY DIRECTIVES

Agriculture

Agricultural production is important for national food security as well as for the generation of employment and foreign exchange. It is recognised that Climate Change may seriously impact agricultural production. Impacts are likely to include:

- Increased water demand for irrigation and other uses, coupled with reduced supplies due to increased temperatures and raising of the freshwater lenses;
- Increased occurrence of crop pests and diseases and introduction of invasive of alien pest and disease species;
- Reduced production of some crops due to changes in rainfall seasonality, droughts, and agro-climatic regimes;
- Losses of agricultural land due to elevated water tables, seasonal inundation, and increased soil salinization;
- Possible increases in the incidence of livestock pests and diseases, and in the invasion of alien livestock pests and diseases;
- More frequent economic setbacks and prolonged recovery periods due to damage to, or destruction of, agriculture and agricultural infrastructure, due to more intense hurricanes and storm surges.

POLICY DIRECTIVES

To address these impacts of Climate Change on agriculture, the Government of The Bahamas, in collaboration with other relevant entities, will:

1. Develop a sound basis for decision-making, by conducting studies to assess, inter alia, the risks posed by Climate Change to the productivity of agricultural crops and to food security; the expected impacts on the availability of water for agriculture, and possible use of brackish water for trickle irrigation and the planting of saline tolerant crops; the expected impacts of Climate Change on pest- and disease-crop interactions; and the expected impacts of Climate Change on livestock production;
2. Develop a National Adaptation Strategy for Agriculture, both crops and livestock, to address impacts in the short-, medium- and long-term;
3. Incorporate the National Adaptation Strategy for Agriculture into the National Land Use Management Plan and into the planning process;
4. Adoption of appropriate adaptation measures to address areas of immediate need where this does not jeopardise or contradict the development of long-term sustainable strategies for the agricultural sector. Such measures may include soil conservation measures, and construction of water storage

POLICY DIRECTIVES

and irrigation facilities for crop production;
and

5. Formulate and implement any other such strategies and measures which will help to enhance food security and sustainable food production.

Coastal and Marine Resources and Fisheries

The Government of The Bahamas recognizes that coastal and marine resources are at great risk from the impacts of Climate Change, due primarily to the facts that coastal ecosystems are very sensitive to changes in ocean temperature. Additionally, sea level rise, which is one of the anticipated impacts of Climate Change, will affect numerous ecosystems as well as the coastline itself. Impacts are expected to include:

- Inundation of tidal flats, mangrove swamps, and wetlands as sea levels rise;
- Erosion of beaches and coastal lands, and some of the smaller cays, due primarily to hurricanes and storm surges, though sea level rise and changing coastal processes may also play a role;
- Loss of fisheries production due to increased ocean temperatures, sea level rise, increased severe weather events limiting time spent at sea by fishermen, and changes in ocean currents;
- Fish kills and coral die-off ("bleaching") due in part to increased seawater temperatures (though coral species may differ in temperature sensitivity), and the propagation of so-called "red tides".

POLICY DIRECTIVES

To address these impacts of Climate Change on coastal and marine resources and fisheries, the Government of The Bahamas, in collaboration with other relevant entities, will:

1. Continue, expand and strengthen coastal monitoring and data collection so as to facilitate decision making;
2. Promote and facilitate a national assessment of coastal areas and of coastal and fishery resources at risk;
3. Adopt short-, medium-, and long-term measures to protect coastlines and increase the resilience of coastal ecosystems. Such measures may include construction of coastal defence structures, enforcement of setbacks, and restoration of coastal wetlands;
4. Promote the restoration of damaged or destroyed coastal resources and ecosystems where possible and technically feasible;
5. Develop a comprehensive National Land Use Management Plan, which, inter alia, incorporates Climate Change concerns and which, based upon such concerns, makes prescriptions regarding the location of coastal developments;
6. Identify and promote alternative fishery and resource use activities where impacts on ecosystems and natural resources preclude

POLICY DIRECTIVES

the continuation of traditional activities;

7. Foster increased awareness and knowledge on the part of the general public regarding Climate Change impacts on the coastal and marine environment, through Public Education and Outreach (PEO) activities; and

8. Establish a Coastal Zone Management Unit to integrate coastal activities and compile Geographical Information System data sets for all the major islands of The Bahamas.

Energy

While several gases are responsible for altering the planet's climate, the largest single source is carbon dioxide. The primary source for carbon dioxide is the combustion of fossil fuels. Electrical power in The Bahamas is generated by the importation of liquid fossil fuels, and this accounts for some 65% of The Bahamas' emissions of carbon dioxide. These imports consume a considerable quantity of foreign exchange. The two major agencies responsible for energy production in The Bahamas are the privately owned Grand Bahama Utilities Company and the publicly owned Bahamas Electricity Corporation.

The demand for electricity is likely to increase as a response to rising temperatures and a demand for air-conditioning, and rising populations. Government recognizes that Climate Change is likely to impact the energy sector, and impacts are expected to include:

- Oil price fluctuations and consequent fluctuations in costs of production of electricity; and

POLICY DIRECTIVES

- A move to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide emissions and a search for new technologies and alternative sources of power.

To address these impacts of Climate Change on energy consumption the Government of The Bahamas, in collaboration with other relevant entities, will:

1. Develop a National Energy Policy to include the use of renewable energy resources, such as solar, wind and wave energy, and provide tax incentives to promote these;
2. Encourage the deployment of energy-efficient technologies so as to meet Climate Change goals, such as solar water heating by the domestic, commercial and tourist sectors through appropriate tax incentives, and waste heat from electricity generators for the desalination of seawater; to reduce the drain on foreign exchange;
3. Promote the use of less carbon intensive fuels; and
4. Ensure compliance with the Kyoto Protocol.

POLICY DIRECTIVES

Financial and Insurance Sectors

The Government of The Bahamas recognises the potential impacts of Climate Change on the financial and insurance sectors, including:

- The effects of catastrophic events, such as severe hurricane damage on lending institutions, such as banks and mortgage institutions, and on insurers, re-insurers and property owners;
- The diversion of financial resources from productive investment, such as agriculture, fisheries, tourism and industry, to restorative activities.

To address these impacts of Climate Change on the financial and insurance sectors, the Government of The Bahamas, in collaboration with other relevant entities, will:

1. Implement fiscal and financial measures in order to achieve equitable distribution of the economic burden between stakeholders;
2. Ensure the adoption and implementation of building codes and other standards in order to minimise risk from Climate Change;
3. Sensitise stakeholders about the effects and implications of Climate Change through a programme of Public Education and Outreach;
4. Collaborate with the financial sector to develop appropriate risk management meas-

POLICY DIRECTIVES

ures and regimes to address the impacts of Climate Change.

Forestry

Forest resources occupy approximately 6,250 mi² (1,620 kha) of the area of The Bahamas. Of this total, some 880 mi² (228 kha) is pine forest, some 2,705 mi² (702 kha) is hardwood coppice forest, and 2,665 mi² (690 kha) is mangrove forest. Forests provide habitat for the native fauna and flora, including several endemic birds and orchid. Forests also provide much-needed erosion and storm water control and provide protection for the potable water resources of The Bahamas. There are three main categories of forests in The Bahamas: Northern Bahamas Pine Forests, Central Bahamas Broadleaf Hardwood Forest and Southern Bahamas Drought-Resistant Woodland. Most of the blue holes, an important ecotourism resource and of scientific value, occur in forested areas. Mangroves are also important in maintaining forest systems as they protect inland forests and natural communities from storms and erosions. Red mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle* L.) is a prime example, as it provides protection against coastal erosion, and may be able to adjust to sea level rise. Forests also act as sinks for carbon dioxide. Currently, it is estimated that 15 to 20% of atmospheric carbon dioxide emitted by human activities results from deforestation or, more generally, from changes in land use. Therefore, the impacts from Climate Change on forestry are likely to include:

- Changes in growth patterns and species composition resulting from salinization of soils and rising water tables;
- Increased risks of soil erosion as forested areas lose their tree cover as a result of the above;

POLICY DIRECTIVES

To address these impacts of Climate Change on forestry, the Government of The Bahamas, in collaboration with other relevant entities, will:

1. Enact forestry legislation to provide for the efficient management, utilization, and protection of all the forest resource of The Bahamas;
2. Develop a National Adaptation Strategy for Forestry to address impacts over the short-, medium- and long-term;
3. Maintain the integrity of existing forests and encourage tree-planting initiatives, which will serve as a protection of soil and freshwater resources, and habitats for animals;
4. Introduce if and as necessary, and with the proper protocols, salt-tolerant tree species to ensure adequate erosion control on exposed coastal sites, and to maintain forest cover;
5. Amend the Conservation and Protection of the Physical Landscape Act to include additional plant species.

POLICY DIRECTIVES

Human Health

The Government of The Bahamas recognizes the fact that Climate Change is likely to have direct implications for human health in The Bahamas. It also recognizes that a healthy population is fundamental to sustainable development; and therefore efforts to promote appropriate and adequate adaptation to the health implications of Climate Change are essential. Climate Change is expected to result in, inter alia:

- An increased incidence of mosquito-borne and other vector borne diseases (such as dengue fever), as higher temperatures favour the proliferation of mosquitoes and other disease carriers, and increased rainfall and flooding in the Northern Islands provides increased breeding area;
- Other diseases attributed to Climate Change include lyme disease, hantavirus, and cholera, resulting from higher temperatures, greater humidity and rainfall;
- A higher occurrence of heat-stress related illnesses and conditions, particular among the old and the poor;
- An increase in water-borne diseases, particularly following extreme rainfall events, and flooding. Cryptosporidiosis is one of many waterborne diseases whose prevalence could increase with increased precipitation and flooding triggered by climate change; and
- Indirect impacts of Climate Change on agriculture and fisheries and on the food and freshwa-

POLICY DIRECTIVES

ter supplies, and indirect impacts on various economic sectors and employment, are also likely to impact human health.

To address these impacts of Climate Change on human health, the Government of The Bahamas, in collaboration with other relevant entities, will:

1. Promote the necessary health related research and information gathering in order to strengthen the basis for sound decision-making;
2. Ensure that appropriate short-, medium- and long-term measures to address health-related Climate Change issues are incorporated into national health plans;
3. Inform, sensitise and educate health personnel and the public-at-large about Climate Change related health matters;
4. Ensure that to the extent possible that preventative measures and resources for treatments, such as vaccines and medications, are available.

POLICY DIRECTIVES

Human Settlements

Both government and the private sectors have made significant investments in the development of human settlements around the islands, and government has also invested heavily in the development of infrastructure. It is recognised that Climate Change is likely to impact negatively on human settlements, especially as most major settlements are situated in low-lying coastal areas, and many roads are located close to the coastline. Possible impacts include:

- Damage to coastal property, including private residences, hotels and tourism infrastructure, and business premises, resulting from wind and storm surges;
- Damage to coastal infrastructure, such as piers, docks, roads and public utility facilities, resulting from wind and storm surges.

To address these impacts of Climate Change on human settlements, the Government of The Bahamas, in collaboration with other relevant entities, will:

1. Develop the basis for sound decision-making by further developing the capacity to undertake research into relevant Climate Change processes which may affect coastal human settlements;
2. Undertake a comprehensive assessment of human settlements and related infrastructure at risk from the effects of Climate Change, using, inter alia, risk mapping, and

POLICY DIRECTIVES

incorporation of the findings into the National Land Use Management Plan, and into the planning processes of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) of the Cabinet Office;

3. Develop a comprehensive National Land Use and Management Plan, which inter alia, incorporates Climate Change concerns and which, based upon such concerns, regulates the location of future settlements and urban developments without compromising water supply and other such requisites for sustainability;

4. Develop and implement plans for the relocation or protection of settlements and infrastructure most at risk from the effects of Climate Change;

5. Ensure the incorporation of Climate Change considerations into existing or proposed national disaster planning;

6. Promote the development and enforcement of a building code, which addresses Climate Change considerations including hurricane (wind) and flood resistance, and energy efficiency;

7. Ensure that national infrastructure standards for jetties, piers, docks, roads, bridges, overhead utility lines, etc., are adequate to withstand the expected impacts of Climate

POLICY DIRECTIVES

Change;

8. Integrate Climate Change considerations into the physical planning process including the implementation of Environmental Impact Assessment requirements;

9. Implement fiscal measures where appropriate to encourage the adoption of building codes and other relevant measures;

10. Foster increased public awareness of Climate Change and its effects on human settlements through Public Education and Outreach programmes; and

11. Encourage the financial and insurance sectors to develop mechanisms aimed at assisting human settlements affected by Climate Change.

Terrestrial Biodiversity

The soils and the biological diversity, both fauna and flora, of The Bahamas are key resources supporting human existence on the islands, and are vital for ecotourism development. Government accepts the scientific evidence indicating that Climate Change may have significant impacts on these resources, including, inter alia:

- Changes in the composition of natural vegetation and loss of terrestrial biodiversity, due to changing climatic, hydrological and soil conditions;
- Increased soil erosion and soil salinity, and

POLICY DIRECTIVES

expansion of saline wetlands;

- Changes in ecosystem processes and in the capacity of ecosystems to deliver services that are essential for the continued existence of human populations.

To address these impacts of Climate Change on terrestrial biodiversity and resources, the Government of The Bahamas, in collaboration with other relevant entities, will:

1. Enhance the basis for sound decision-making by further developing the capacity to undertake research into relevant Climate Change processes, including forecasting and data collection;
2. Undertake measures in the short-, medium-, and long-term to increase the resilience of terrestrial ecosystems, including soil conservation, agro-forestry and the establishment of special conservation, protected and management areas;
3. Develop a comprehensive National Land Use Management Plan, which, inter alia, incorporates Climate Change concerns and governs the location of future settlements and urban development without compromising water supplies and other requisites for the sustainability of settlements;
4. Ensure the inclusion of Climate Change

POLICY DIRECTIVES

considerations during the implementation of strategies and action plans under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar), and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

Tourism

Tourism is the key economic sector in The Bahamas and its contribution to the national GDP has grown rapidly over the last several years. Government recognises that Climate Change is likely to impact the tourism industry negatively. Impacts are expected to include:

- Possible damage to, and destruction of, hotels and other tourism infrastructure, which is mainly located in coastal areas that are susceptible to storm surges, erosion of beaches and sea-level rise;
- Possible loss of, and damage to, coral reefs, beaches, natural forests and other natural resources, that are tourism attractions and generate revenue;
- Reduced visitor arrivals as a result of a higher frequency of extreme weather events, such as hurricanes, as well as reduced inducements to travel resulting from higher temperatures and less benign weather;
- Negative changes in water and food availabil-

POLICY DIRECTIVES

ity arising from changes in seasonality of rainfall, and even greater dependence on imported foods.

To address these impacts of Climate Change on tourism, the Government of The Bahamas, in collaboration with other relevant entities, will:

1. Conduct the necessary research and information gathering in order to strengthen the basis for sound decision-making;
2. Introduce and enforce the requirement for Environmental Impact Assessments which incorporate Climate Change issues;
3. Ensure that appropriate physical planning guidelines, such as protection of dunes and coastal setbacks, are enforced for new tourism developments;
4. Work with stakeholders in the tourism sector to develop a strategic plan, which incorporates Climate Change considerations and appropriate measures such as water conservation programmes, as well as general sustainability concerns.

Transportation

The transport sector is very dependent on fossil fuel imports and consumption and is therefore a major contributor to carbon emissions. In The Bahamas, this dependency is observed in the private and public road transportation, fishing and agricultural sectors

POLICY DIRECTIVES

and for aviation and maritime bunkering. The emissions of gases and particles into the atmosphere by aircraft have an impact on atmospheric composition. These gases and particles alter the concentration of atmospheric greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide (CO₂), ozone (O₃), and methane (CH₄); Omni bus (jitney) transport has to date dominated the provision of public passenger transport services, and the use of relatively low-grade diesel fuels has contributed, not only to Greenhouse Gas emissions, but also to air pollution at ground level. While emissions of Greenhouse Gases by The Bahamas are miniscule on a world scale, this is no reason for not taking steps to reduce these emissions. Climate Change is expected to impact this sector by:

- Increasing the demand for fossil fuels, with possible fluctuations in prices;
- Increasing the costs of aviation transport and maritime bunkering;
- Increasing incidents of vehicular, maritime and air transport mishaps due to reduced mobility as a result of flooding, and visibility;
- Increasing delays and hazards within the transportation sector.

To address these impacts of Climate Change on the transportation sector, the Government of The Bahamas, in collaboration with other relevant entities, will:

1. Promote the adoption of environmentally-friendly transportation technologies wherever possible, by means of tax incentives;

POLICY DIRECTIVES

2. Explore the use of synthetic (non-fossil) fuels so as to reduce greenhouse gas emissions;
3. Regulate motor vehicle emissions by setting and enforcing standards, and enforcing proper maintenance of private and public vehicles;
4. In the short-term, reduce as far as is possible and by all appropriate means, traffic congestion, which is a major cause of emissions and pollution, (including the introduction of “flexitime”, and rationalization of the public transport (jitney) system);
5. Sensitize the public to the need for proper vehicle maintenance, for fuel efficiency and reduction of emissions; and
6. Support, and cooperate with, the initiatives of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and of the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

Water Resources

Water is the basis of all life and a vital resource and, as such, protection of the freshwater resources of The Bahamas is of critical importance. In The Bahamas, the freshwater lenses or aquifers “sit” atop saltwater and rise and fall with the tides. Sea level rise will therefore directly impact the fresh water lenses, raising them progressively nearer the soil surface, more so in those islands with narrow and thinner aquifers than in those islands with larger and

POLICY DIRECTIVES

thicker aquifers. Scientific research and international discussions indicate that water resources worldwide will become an increasingly scarce commodity, and will be impacted by Climate Change. Likely impacts include:

- Changes in the seasonal availability, and spatial distribution, of freshwater resources due to increased climatic variability, and the occurrence of severe weather events such as hurricanes and droughts;
- Contamination of ground water due to salt-water intrusion as a result of sea level rise;
- Water shortages due to increased frequency and severity of droughts;

To address these impacts of Climate Change on water resources, the Government of The Bahamas, in collaboration with other relevant entities, will:

1. Enact a revised Water and Sewerage Act to empower the corporation to undertake all necessary steps to ensure more efficient use of water;
2. Undertake further studies to provide a scientific basis for, inter alia, a comprehensive inventory of all water resources including surface and ground waters, brackish and fresh, throughout The Bahamas in order to support a National Water Management Plan;
3. Develop a long-term National Water

POLICY DIRECTIVES

Management Plan, which incorporates Climate Change concerns including “worse case “ scenarios of sea level rise, saltwater intrusion, and storm surges leading to inundation of well fields, and the need to regulate water supplies to the different sectors (domestic, tourism, agriculture and industry);

4. Assess and address needs for water storage and distribution infrastructure to ensure water availability during drought periods, and for more efficient use of freshwater;

5. Prepare emergency plans for water distribution during periods of drought;

6. Given that reverse osmosis will be necessary to augment groundwater supplies, ensure that the brine produced is disposed of efficiently;

7. Enact legislation to ensure that golf courses line their ponds and use grasses and other plants tolerant to the use of brackish water for irrigation purposes, to the extent possible, and to provide for the utilization of storm water runoff for groundwater recharge;

8. Encourage the use of waste heat from the Bahamas Electricity Corporation, and other appropriate entities, for the desalination of seawater;

POLICY DIRECTIVES

9. Encourage the use of water saving devices that are water efficient or are low flow to reduce wastage; and

10. Ensure synergies with the Caribbean Basin Hydrogeological Cycle Observing System (CARIB-HYCOS).

PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The Government of The Bahamas will ensure that the following steps are taken in order to achieve the fulfilment of the goals, objectives, principles and directives of this policy:

1. Establishment of an effective legal and institutional framework for the maintenance and enhancement of the nation's natural environment;
2. Development of a National Land Use Management Plan for the entire Bahamas;
3. Establishment of a National Climate Change Database and Information System to be used by all relevant agencies;
4. Development and enforcement of building codes which incorporate Climate Change concerns;
5. Development and application of appropriate engineering standards for roads, jetties and other such structures which include Climate Change considerations;
6. Incorporation of Climate Change considerations into Government's budgetary process;

PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

7. Establishment of a Coastal Zone Unit, or similar body, to undertake appropriate monitoring and risk assessment and mapping, to formulate appropriate response adaptation measures;
8. Endorsement of the Public Education and Outreach (PEO) Strategy in order to ensure that all stakeholders are kept informed of Climate Change issues, and of national adaptation plans and activities;
9. Development and implementation of joint programmes for the monitoring and conservation of coastal ecosystems and resources through collaboration between the Department of Fisheries and communities and resource users;
10. Development and use by the Public Health Department, of appropriate monitoring methods and indicators to determine the impacts of Climate Change on human health;
11. Development of a National Adaptation Strategy for Agriculture by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Local Government, which embraces Climate Change concerns in the short-, medium-, and long- term;
12. Incorporation of Climate Change issues into the national disaster planning and response process of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), of the National Oil Spill Contingency Committee; and of the National Disaster Preparedness Committee (it is noted that the latter are in the process of preparing a comprehensive

PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

plan;

13. Strengthening of the Department of Meteorology in order to improve data collection, management and analysis, and the accessibility of such data;

14. Development of mechanisms to ensure that the information generated through research and monitoring is incorporated into the decision-making process; and

15. Participation and collaboration to the fullest extent possible in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Subsidiary Bodies, and in the Caribbean Community Centre for Climate Change (CCCCC) and its programmes.

ACCOUNTABILITY

The Bahamas Environment, Science and Technology (BEST) Commission shall have administrative oversight and responsibility for Climate Change initiatives. All Ministries, departments, and statutory corporations shall have responsibility for implementing specific activities or programmes falling within their portfolios to address Climate Change, and shall report as required to the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) and the BEST Commission.

Adaptation to Climate Change is a concern and responsibility of all citizens of The Bahamas and, as such, civil society is encouraged to collaborate with Government in the development of appropriate measures for accountability.

MONITORING AND REVIEW

The National Climate Change Committee (NCCC), or its successor body shall monitor implementation of this National Climate Change Adaptation Policy. Government shall review the mandate, terms of reference and composition of the NCCC with a view to better equipping it to fulfil its monitoring role. The NCCC shall report to the Cabinet of Ministers through the Ambassador for the Environment and the Minister responsible on a semi-annual basis, as well as at any other time deemed necessary. The NCCC shall keep this policy under regular review, and shall monitor implementation of the directives of this policy, and shall present to Cabinet and the House of Assembly an annual report on measures that have been undertaken to implement this policy. On the fifth anniversary of the date of this policy, the NCCC shall conduct a public review of this policy to determine its effectiveness in achieving its goals and objectives.

APPLICATION

This policy shall guide the work of all Government, Statutory, Non-governmental and Civic entities which are involved in, or seek to become involved in, addressing Climate Change issues as they affect The Bahamas.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This policy shall guide the work of all Government, Statutory, Non-Governmental and other organizations. Thanks are due the following for participating in and contributing to the development of this policy document:

Members of the National Climate Change Committee:

H.E. Keod Smith, M.P.

Ambassador for the Environment

Chairman of the BEST Commission (ex officio)

Mr. Arthur Rolle

Department of Meteorology

Chairperson of the NCCC

Mr. Patrick Hanna

Bahamas Electricity Corporation

Deputy Chairperson of the NCCC

Dr. John Hammerton

Consultant

Mrs Nakira Wilchcombe

BEST Commission

Technical Secretary of the NCCC

Mr. Khalile Francis

BEST Commission

Assistant Technical Secretary of the NCCC

Mr. John Bowleg

Water & Sewage Corporation

Mrs. Sheila Cox

Ministry of Tourism

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Dr. Evanette McPhee
Ministry of Health and Environment

Mrs. Coral Miller
Department of Environmental Health Services
Public Analyst Lab and Ozone Unit

Mr. Jeffrey Simmons
Department of Meteorology

Mr. Simeon Pinder
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and Local
Government

Mr. Charles Zonicle
Department of Physical Planning

Ex-officio National Climate Change Committee Member:

Mr. Philip Weech
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate
Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat

REFERENCES

Legislation, regulations, policies, administrative decisions, etc.

ACTS TAKEN FROM THE STATUTE LAW OF THE BAHAMAS 1799-1987:

Title II No. 5 Continental Shelf

Title V No. 26 Public Works

No. 37 Local Government Administration

No. 28 Out Islands Utilities

No. 29 Freeport By-laws

Title XIV Immovable Property (Acquisition by Foreign Persons) *(Repealed by no. 41 of 1993, International Persons Landholding Act)*

No. 141 Time sharing

Title XIX No. 194 Electricity

No. 195 Out Islands Electricity

No. 196 Water and Sewerage Corporation

No. 197 Water Supplies (Out Islands)

No. 198 South Eleuthera Water Supply

No. 199 Housing

No. 200 Building Regulation

Title XXII No. 201 Roads

No. 204 Coast Protection

Title XXV No. 218 Liquefied Petroleum Gas

No. 219 Petroleum

REFERENCES

Title XXVI No. 223 Derelict Motor Vehicles (Disposal)

Title XXVII No. 231 Health Services

No. 232 Environmental Health

Environmental Health (Collection and Disposal
of Solid Waste) Regulations 1998

Title XXVIII No. 242 Agriculture and Fisheries

No. 243 Agricultural Manufactories

No. 244 Fisheries Resources (Jurisdiction and
Conservation) (Amended by #38 of 1993)

No. 248 Wild Animals Protection

No. 249 Wild Birds Protection

No. 250 Plants Protection

Title XXXI No. 251 Land Surveyors

No. 252 Acquisition of Land

No. 253 Out Islands Dilapidated Buildings

No. 255 Town Planning

No. 256 Private Roads and Sub- divisions

No. 257 Private Roads and Sub-divisions (Out Islands)

No. 258 Sub-divisions (Local Improvement Associations)

No. 259 Reclamation and Drainage

REFERENCES

Title XXXII No. 269 Port Authorities

No. 270 Abutments

No. 271 Abutments (Out Islands)

No. 274 Abandoned Wreck

No. 275 Merchant Shipping (Oil Pollution)

No. 278 Water-Ski-ing and Motor Boat Control

Title XXXIV No. 289 Hotels Encouragement

Title XLII No. 325 Bahamas Free Trade Zone

No. 326 Industries Encouragement

Title XLIV No. 357 The Bahamas Development Bank

No. 358 The Bahamas Agricultural and Industrial Corporation

Title XLVII No. 391 The Bahamas National Trust

Post-1978 Acts

Maritime Jurisdiction Act, No. 37 of 1993

Local Government Act, No. 5 of 1996

Conservation and Protection of the Physical Environment of The Bahamas Act, No. 12 of 1997

Declaration of Protected Trees Order, 1997

Quarrying and Mining Zones Order, 1997

Conservation and Protection of the Physical Landscape of The Bahamas Regulations, 1997

REFERENCES

BEST Commission. 2001. First National Communication on Climate Change. The Government of The Bahamas (Bahamas Environment, Science and Technology Commission), Nassau, Bahamas.

BEST Commission. 2001. Bahamas Environmental Handbook. The Government of The Bahamas (Bahamas Environment, Science and Technology Commission), Nassau, Bahamas.

Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change (CPACC) 2001. Guide to the preparation of country policy papers on Climate Change adaptation, planning and management. Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change (CPACC) Regional Project Implementation Unit, Barbados.

Department of Statistics, 2000 Census. Commonwealth of The Bahamas – Report of the 2000 Census of Population & Housing.

Martin, H. & J.P. Bruce. 2000. Effects of Climate Change: hydrometeorological and land-based effects in The Bahamas. Final Report. Global Change Strategies International, Inc., Ottawa, Canada.

Penner, Joyce E., David H. Lister, David J. Griggs, David J. Dokken, and Mack McFarland of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. “Aviation and Global Atmosphere” www.grida.no/climate/ipcc/aviation/in-dex.htm

